COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY

BEFORE THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

In the Matter of:

ELECTRONIC JOINT APPLICATION OF GREEN RIVER VALLEY WATER DISTRICT AND EDMONSON COUNTY WATER DISTRICT FOR AN ORDER APPROVING THE TRANSFER OF OWNERSHIP OF EDMONSON COUNTY WATER DISTRICT'S HART COUNTY SYSTEM AND THE WAX WATER TREATMENT PLANT AND APPROVING GREEN RIVER VALLEY WATER DISTRICT'S ASSUMPTION OF CERTAIN DEBT OBLIGATIONS OF EDMONSON COUNTY WATER DISTRICT PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF KRS 278.020, KRS 278.300, AND 807 KAR 5:001	)	**CASE NO. 2025-00329**

RESPONSE OF

GREEN RIVER VALLEY WATER DISTRICT

TO

COMMISSION STAFF'S THIRD REQUEST FOR INFORMATION

DATED MAY 26, 2026

Filed June 2, 2026

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY

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In the Matter of:

ELECTRONIC JOINT APPLICATION OF GREEN RIVER VALLEY WATER DISTRICT AND EDMONSON COUNTY WATER DISTRICT FOR AN ORDER APPROVING THE TRANSFER OF OWNERSHIP OF EDMONSON COUNTY WATER DISTRICT'S HART COUNTY SYSTEM AND THE WAX WATER TREATMENT PLANT AND APPROVING GREEN RIVER VALLEY WATER DISTRICT'S ASSUMPTION OF CERTAIN DEBT OBLIGATIONS OF EDMONSON COUNTY WATER DISTRICT PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF KRS 278.020, KRS 278.300, AND 807 KAR 5:001	)	**CASE NO. 2025-00329**

RESPONSE OF GREEN RIVER VALLEY WATER DISTRICT TO COMMISSION STAFF'S THIRD REQUEST FOR INFORMATION

Green River Valley Water District ("Green River Velley" or the "District") submits its Response to Commission Staff's Third Request for Information.

/s/Tina C. Frederick
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Counsel for Green River Valley Water District

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

In accordance with the Commission's Order of July 22, 2021 in Case No. 2020-00085 (Electronic Emergency Docket Related to the Novel Coronavirus COVID-19), this is to certify that the electronic filing has been transmitted to the Commission on June 2, 2026; and that there are currently no parties in this proceeding that the Commission has excused from participation by electronic means.

/s/Tina C. Frederick
Tina C. Frederick

SWORN CERTIFICATION AND VERIFICATION

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY)
) SS:
COUNTY OF HART)

The undersigned, John Bunnell, being duly sworn, deposes and states that he as the Chairman of the Board of Commissioners of Green River Valley Water District, has personal knowledge of the matters set forth in the items for which he is identified as the witness in Green River Valley Water District's Response to Staff's Third Request for Information in Kentucky Public Service Commission Case No. 2025-00329, and the information contained therein is true and correct to the best of his information, knowledge, and belief. Further, he certifies that he has supervised the preparation of this Response as required by 807 KAR 5:001, Section 4(12)(d)(2)(b), and that the Response is true and accurate to the best of his knowledge, information, and belief formed after a reasonable inquiry.

John Bunnell, Chairman
Green River Valley Water District

Subscribed, sworn to, and acknowledged before me, a Notary Public in and for said County and State, this 2nd day of June 2026.

Notary Public

My Commission Expires: 05/09/27

Notary ID: KYNP69867

GREEN RIVER VALLEY WATER DISTRICT

Case No. 2025-00329
Response to Commission Staff's Third Request for Information

Question No. 3-1

Responding Witness: John Bunnell, Chairman, Board of Commissioners

Q 3-1. **Refer to the Application, pages 24-25, paragraphs 54-57. Given that a current Edmonson County Water District (Edmonson District) residential retail customer's bill that uses an average of 3,000 gallons per month, would increase from $31.04 to $32.62 if the proposed acquisition is granted, an increase in the monthly bill of approximately 5.09 percent, explain in detail what material benefits this customer would receive for transferring from Edmonson District to Green River Valley District.**

A 3-1. Customers of the Hart County System are already receiving one material benefit of the transfer. Since Green River Valley District began operating the Hart County System and the Wax WTP, water quality has improved for these customers. Also, should the proposed transfer be approved, customers of the Hart County System will not bear the cost of improving Edmonson District's system so that it can continue providing adequate, efficient, and reasonable service to all of its customers across five Kentucky counties.[1]

[1] *Edmonson District's 2024 Annual Report* at 12. Edmonson District serves customers in parts of Edmonson, Grayson, Hart, Warren, and Barren counties.

Green River Valley District asserts that should the proposed transfer **not** be approved; Edmonson District's rates **cannot remain** at their current level much longer. Green River Valley District maintains that Edmonson District's current rates are artificially low and are insufficient to make needed improvements to Edmonson District's system. There are costs associated with *remaining* an Edmonson District customer. These costs may greatly exceed the monthly increase of $1.58 for water service associated with the proposed transfer.

In the past 11 months Green River Valley District has made many changes to the operation of the Wax WTP. The changes include making the necessary repairs to simultaneously operate both of the high-service pumps at the Wax WTP. This results in a more reliable supply of water coming into the distribution system. Green River Valley District also thoroughly cleaned the clear wells, replaced screens and valves, and repaired the airburst system to reduce debris at the Wax WTP. Green River Valley District also inspected and cleaned the water storage tanks that are part of the Hart County System, installed Chemtrac chlorine analyzers to properly monitor chlorine levels, updated the SCADA system, added 12 flushing valves and 2 fire hydrants, and repaired leaks in the system. This has resulted in better water quality for customers of the Hart County system, which is a material benefit of the proposed transfer.

Even though Green River Valley District has improved water quality and the functioning of the Wax WTP by performing many needed maintenance tasks, Edmonson District must make significant investments in its system to continue to provide adequate, efficient, and reasonable service. Edmonson District's water treatment plant at Brownsville, Kentucky (the "Brownsville WTP") is in need of major rehabilitation and a new water intake system. Edmonson District was cited by the Kentucky Division of Water ("DOW") numerous times in 2023 and 2024 for failing to maintain microbial treatment and failure to maintain a turbidity level (a measure of suspended particles in water) below 1.0 Nephelometric Turbidity Units ("NTU") at both the Wax WTP and the Brownsville WTP.

DOW has not issued a Notice of Violation ("NOV") in regard to the Wax WTP since Green River Valley District assumed operation of the facility. However, Edmonson District did receive a NOV in 2025 due to turbidity exceeding 1.0 NTU at the Brownsville WTP. Edmonson District also received a NOV in 2025 for not maintaining adequate levels of free chlorine residuals in its distribution system.[2] Attached to this response as **Attachment 3-1a** are the 2025 Water Quality Reports for Edmonson and Green River Valley Districts.

[2] *See* **Attachment 3-1a**, *Edmonson County Water District Water Quality Report 2025; Green River Valley Water District Water Quality Report 2025.*

It was recently announced that Edmonson District will receive nearly $30 million in federal funding to make the necessary improvements to the Brownsville WTP and to construct a new raw water intake at a deeper level of the Green River.[3] Without the intervention of the federal government, Edmonson District's rate payers would be responsible for the full cost of these necessary upgrades. It remains to be determined whether the federal funds will be sufficient to cover the full cost of constructing the projects and placing them into service. Edmonson District's customers will be responsible for any shortfall of federal funding.

Edmonson District also needs to invest in its distribution system. This is evident by examining the amount of water loss reported by Edmonson District. Edmonson District has reported water loss in excess of 30 percent since 2021.[4] Edmonson District has not sought, and the Commission has not authorized Edmonson District to collect, a water loss surcharge. Therefore, there are no funds set aside specifically to address the water loss issue. In its final Order in Edmonson District's most recent water rate case, the Commission explained that while it would normally propose the implementation of a water loss surcharge to combat excess

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[3] *See* **Attachment 3-1b**, WBKO News 13, news item (May 26, 2026) (retrieved via World Wide Web on May 29, 2026).

[4] *Edmonson District's 2021 Annual Report* at 67 provides that 2021 water loss was 32.0522 percent; *Edmonson District's 2022 Annual Report* at 67 provides that water loss for 2022 was 31.5876 percent; *Edmonson District's Annual Report for 2023* at 66 provides that water loss for 2023 was 32.0730 percent; *Edmonson District's 2024 Annual Report* at 57 provides that water loss for 2024 was 30.9594 percent.

water loss, Edmonson District had submitted a water loss reduction plan that explained the steps it was taking to address water loss.[5]

Many of the items included in Edmonson District's water loss reduction plan require significant investment, including the purchase of a new billing system, the purchase and installation of numerous zone meters and main line pressure regulators. Because these costs were not known and measurable at the time Edmonson District's current rates were approved by the Commission, and no water loss reduction surcharge was implemented, Edmonson District's current rates are not calculated to provide for the costs associated with lowering the District's water loss. Additionally, according to Edmonson District's audit of its 2024 financial statements on file with the Commission, Edmonson District's total operating expenses for 2024 exceeded its total operating revenues by $799,351.[6] Therefore, Edmonson District's rates appear to be insufficient at this time.

As explained in detail in Green River Valley District's response to item two below, there has been a measurable and appreciable improvement in water quality for customers of the Hart County System since Green River Valley District began operating it and the Wax WTP. The District's employees have informed me that

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[5] *Electronic Application of Edmonson county Water District for a Rate Adjustment pursuant to 807 KAR 5:076,* Case No. 2024-00219, (Ky. PSC Mar. 10 2025), Order at 6-7.

[6] *Edmonson County Water District Financial Statements December 31, 2024 and 2023,* Summary of Changes in Net Position.

customers coming in to pay their bills often comment on the improved water quality and level of service they are receiving. I have found this personally gratifying. I am proud of the team of dedicated employees operating Green River Valley District, and it is good to know that our neighbors and customers appreciate all that they do. While preparing this response, I was informed that one of our customers filed a public comment in this proceeding expressing his appreciation and asking the Commission to approve the transfer. I was aware of the favorable public comments filed earlier by local government leaders and I was appreciative of their support, but I am truly humbled and encouraged that one of our customers has publicly expressed support in this way.

Green River Valley District employs sufficient numbers of certified water treatment plant operators to properly operate the Wax WTP. This is a fundamentally important matter, as the applicable regulations require a certified operator to supervise the operation of the water treatment plant 24 hours a day. Should the proposed transfer not be approved, Edmonson District will need to employ additional certified operators to resume operation of the Wax WTP. This too will come at a cost to Edmonson District's ratepayers.

Attachment 3-1a

2025 Water Quality Reports

Some or all of these definitions may be found in this report:

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - the highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) - the level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Below Detection Levels (BDL) - laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present.

Not Applicable (N/A) - does not apply.

Parts per million (ppm) - or milligrams per liter, (mg/l). One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) - or micrograms per liter, (µg/L). One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.

Parts per trillion (ppt) - one part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000,000.

Parts per quadrillion (ppq) - one part per quadrillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000,000 years or one penny in $10,000,000,000,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Millirems per year (mrem/yr) - measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

Million Fibers per Liter (MFL) - a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity is monitored because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of the filtration system.

Variances & Exemptions (V&E) - State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

Action Level (AL) - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system shall follow.

Treatment Technique (TT) - a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Spanish (Español) Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua beber. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Edmonson Co. Water District Water Quality Report 2025

For previous reports include year.
Example: tapwaterinfo.com/2024/edmonsoncounty

Water System ID: KY0310114
Manager: Daniel Brown
CCR Contact: Michael Hale
Phone: 270-246-0357

Mailing address:
P.O. Box 208
Brownsville, KY 42210

Meeting location and time:
Water District Office – 1128 Hwy 295 N
2nd and 4th Tuesday each month at 2:00 PM

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects may be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated contaminants, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and may pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include: Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, (sewage plants, septic systems, livestock operations, or wildlife). Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, (naturally occurring or from stormwater runoff, wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming). Pesticides and herbicides, (stormwater runoff, agriculture or residential uses). Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, (by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, or from gas stations, stormwater runoff, or septic systems). Radioactive contaminants, (naturally occurring or from oil and gas production or mining activities). In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water to provide the same protection for public health

Source Information:

Edmonson Co. Water District treats surface water from the Green River at the Brownsville treatment plant "A" and from Nolin Reservoir at the Wax treatment plant "B". Source Water Assessment Plans have been developed for both sources of water. An analysis of the overall susceptibility to contamination for these sources indicates that this susceptibility is generally moderate. Areas of high concern consist of underground storage tanks, agricultural activities, bridges, culverts, and transportation corridors, oil and gas production facilities, and landfills The complete Source Water Assessment Plan is available for review at the Edmonson County Water District office during normal business hours.

We purchased supplemental water for the Peonia area from Grayson County Water District, which purchases a portion of its water from Leitchfield Utilities. Both systems treat surface water from Rough River Lake. A Source Water Assessment indicates a moderate overall susceptibility ranking. However, areas of high susceptibility consist of row crops which provide the potential for run-off of herbicides, pesticides, and other chemicals accidentally spilling into the water source. The complete report is available at the Grayson County Water Treatment Plant, 517 Waterside Dr, Falls of Rough, KY.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Information about Lead:

Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Your local water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact your local water system. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Service Line Inventory Information:

To address lead in drinking water, EPA requires that all community water systems develop and maintain an inventory of service line materials. We have completed a service line inventory (SLI) and it is available for review at our office.

Lead Sample Results Availability Information:

We are required to periodically sample water from customer taps to determine lead and copper levels. EPA sets the lead action level at 0.015 mg/L (15 ppb). For a water system to be in compliance, at least 90% of tap water samples must have lead levels below this limit. This report contains the 90th percentile and range of our most recent sampling. The individual results for each location sampled can be reviewed at our office.

We are only required to test for some contaminants periodically, so the results listed in this report may not be from the previous year. Only detected contaminants are included in this report. For a list of all contaminants we test for please contact us. Copies of this report are available upon request by contacting our office.

Regulated Contaminant Test Results - Edmonson County Plant A (Brownsville), Edmonson County Plant B (Wax)

Contaminant [code] (units)	MCL	MCLG	Source	Report Level	Range of Detection	Date of Sample	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium [1010] (ppm)	2	2	A= B=	0.02 0.027	0.02 to 0.02 0.027 to 0.027	2025	No	Drilling wastes; metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride [1025] (ppm)	4	4	A= B=	0.89 0.83	0.89 to 0.89 0.83 to 0.83	2025	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth
Nitrate [1040] (ppm)	10	10	A= B=	2.08 1.75	2.08 to 2.08 1.75 to 1.75	2025	No	Fertilizer runoff; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Atrazine [2050] (ppb)	3	3	A=	0.5	0.5 to 0.5	2025	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops

Disinfectants/Disinfection Byproducts and Precursors

Total Organic Carbon (ppm) (report level=lowest avg. range of monthly ratios)	TT*	N/A	A= B=	1.85 1.68	1 to 2.11 1 to 2.67	2025	No	Naturally present in environment.
*Monthly ratio is the % TOC removal achieved to the % TOC removal required. Annual average must be 1.00 or greater for compliance.								
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL =4	MRDLG =4		1.16 (highest average)	0.23 to 2.20	2025	No	Water additive used to control microbes.
HAA (ppb) (Stage 2) [haloacetic acids]	60	N/A		44 (average)	15 to 62 (range of individual sites)	2025	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
TTHM (ppb) (Stage 2) [total trihalomethanes]	80	N/A		51 (average)	15 to 72 (range of individual sites)	2025	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

Household Plumbing Contaminants

Copper (ppm) Round 1 sites exceeding action level 0	AL= 1.3	1.3		0.116 (90^{th} percentile)	0.003 to 0.206	2023	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead (ppb) Round 1 sites exceeding action level 1	AL= 15	0		5 (90^{th} percentile)	0 to 47	2023	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems

Other Constituents

Turbidity (NTU) TT * Representative samples	Allowable Levels	Source	Highest Single Measurement	Lowest Monthly %	Violation	Likely Source of Turbidity
Turbidity is a measure of the clarity of the water and not a contaminant.	No more than 1 NTU* Less than 0.3 NTU in 95% monthly samples	A= B=	1.09 0.15	99 100	Yes No	Soil runoff

Your drinking water has been sampled for a series of unregulated contaminants. Unregulated contaminants are those that EPA has not established drinking water standards. There are no MCLs and therefore no violations if found. The purpose of monitoring for these contaminants is to help EPA determine where the contaminants occur and whether they should have a standard. As our customers, you have a right to know that these data are available. If you are interested in examining the results, please contact our office during normal business hours.

		Average	Range of Detection
Fluoride (added for dental health)	A=	0.8	0.57 to 0.94
	B=	0.7	0.5 to 0.95

Regulated Contaminant Test Results - Grayson County Water District (G) ; Leitchfield Municipal Utilities (L)

Contaminant [code] (units)	MCL	MCLG	Source	Report Level	Range of Detection	Date of Sample	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium [1010] (ppm)	2	2	G= L=	0.026 0.03	0.026 to 0.026 0.03 to 0.03	2025	No	Drilling wastes; metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride [1025] (ppm)	4	4	G= L=	0.95 0.83	0.95 to 0.95 0.83 to 0.83	2025	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth
Nitrate [1040] (ppm)	10	10	G=	0.285	0.285 to 0.285	2025	No	Fertilizer runoff; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Alachlor [2051] (ppb)	2	0	G=	BDL	BDL to 0.8	2025	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops

Disinfectants/Disinfection Byproducts and Precursors

Total Organic Carbon (ppm) (report level=lowest avg. range of monthly ratios)	TT*	N/A	G= L=	1.86 1.8	1.56 to 3.35 1.55 to 3.11	2025	No	Naturally present in environment.
*Monthly ratio is the % TOC removal achieved to the % TOC removal required. Annual average must be 1.00 or greater for compliance.								

Other Constituents

Turbidity (NTU) TT * Representative samples	Allowable Levels	Source	Highest Single Measurement	Lowest Monthly %	Violation	Likely Source of Turbidity
Turbidity is a measure of the clarity of the water and not a contaminant.	No more than 1 NTU* Less than 0.3 NTU in 95% monthly samples	G= L=	0.4 0.06	100	No	Soil runoff

		Average	Range of Detection
Fluoride (added for dental health)	G=	0.9	0.67 to 1.1
	L=	0.85	0.65 to 1.07

2025-9953672 - Each month we are required to complete a Monthly Operation Report (MOR) and submit it to the Kentucky Division of Water by the tenth of the following month. This report includes daily testing results. Chlorine samples are collected every day in the distribution system and tested for chlorine residuals and those results are recorded in our MOR. Samples collected on January 13, 2025 indicated the free chlorine residual was below the 0.2 ppm level required and this triggered a violation. The water system personnel have been trained to initiate a flushing of the water lines to restore the chlorine residuals to required levels.

2025- 9953673 - A water sample taken 10/28/2025 showed levels of 1.09 turbidity units. This was above the standard of 1.0 units. Because of these high levels of turbidity, there is an increased chance that the water may contain disease-causing organisms. Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites, which can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches. Extra training is being provided to our operators and plant improvements are in the planning stage to provide better equipment and improved processes in the future. A public notice was distributed for this violation.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

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Not Applicable (N/A) - does not apply.

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Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - a measure of the radioactivity in water.

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Green River Valley Water District Water Quality Report 2025

For previous reports include year.
Example: tapwaterinfo.com/2024/greenrivervalley

Water System ID: KY0500166
Manager: Andrew Tucker
CCR Contact: Michael Peterson
Phone: 270-786-2134

Mailing address:
P.O. Box 460
Horse Cave, KY 42749

Meeting location and time:
1180 East Main Street
Third Thursday each month at 2:00 PM

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The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and may pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include: Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, (sewage plants, septic systems, livestock operations, or wildlife). Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, (naturally occurring or from stormwater runoff, wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming). Pesticides and herbicides, (stormwater runoff, agriculture or residential uses). Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, (by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, or from gas stations, stormwater runoff, or septic systems). Radioactive contaminants, (naturally occurring or from oil and gas production or mining activities). In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water to provide the same protection for public health

Source Information:

Most of the water for our system is treated by Green River Valley Water District which has a source from the Green River and Rio Springs. Some water is purchased from Glasgow to serve the Whitney Woods Road and Estes Road areas near Cave City. Glasgow treats water from Barren River Reservoir and Beaver Creek. Water purchased from Edmonson County Water District serves a few customers in the Bonnieville area and that water comes from Nolin Reservoir. All of these water sources come from surface water. Each water system has completed a Source Water Assessment Plan (SWAP) to determine the susceptibility to contamination. The analysis of the susceptibility for all sources indicates that the potential for contamination is generally low. However, each assessment had areas of high concern including row crops, roads, bridges and culverts, forestland, pastureland, and KPDES permitted discharges. The release of contaminants through accidental spills could have an immediate impact on source water quality. The complete Source Water Assessment Plans are available for review at the respective water systems during normal business hours and are also available at the Area Development District offices.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Information about Lead:

Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Your local water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact your local water system. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Service Line Inventory Information:

To address lead in drinking water, EPA requires that all community water systems develop and maintain an inventory of service line materials. We have completed a service line inventory (SLI) and it is available for review at our office.

Lead Sample Results Availability Information:

We are required to periodically sample water from customer taps to determine lead and copper levels. EPA sets the lead action level at 0.015 mg/L (15 ppb). For a water system to be in compliance, at least 90% of tap water samples must have lead levels below this limit. This report contains the 90th percentile and range of our most recent sampling. The individual results for each location sampled can be reviewed at our office.

We are only required to test for some contaminants periodically, so the results listed in this report may not be from the previous year. Only detected contaminants are included in this report. For a list of all contaminants we test for please contact us. Copies of this report are available upon request by contacting our office.

Regulated Contaminant Test Results	Green River Valley Water District						
Contaminant [code] (units)	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Report Level**	**Range of Detection**	**Date of Sample**	**Violation**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Barium [1010] (ppm)	2	2	0.028	0.028 to 0.028	Mar-25	No	Drilling wastes; metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride [1025] (ppm)	4	4	0.84	0.84 to 0.84	Mar-25	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth
Nitrate [1040] (ppm)	10	10	1	1 to 1	Mar-25	No	Fertilizer runoff; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Disinfectants/Disinfection Byproducts and Precursors							
Total Organic Carbon (ppm) (measured as ppm, but reported as a ratio)	TT*	N/A	1.81 (lowest average)	1.00 to 4.17 (monthly ratios)	2025	No	Naturally present in environment.
*Monthly ratio is the % TOC removal achieved to the % TOC removal required. Annual average must be 1.00 or greater for compliance.							
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2.22 (highest average)	0.93 to 3.07	2025	No	Water additive used to control microbes.
HAA (ppb) (Stage 2) [Haloacetic acids]	60	N/A	43 (high site average)	17 to 52 (range of individual sites)	2025	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
TTHM (ppb) (Stage 2) [total trihalomethanes]	80	N/A	51 (high site average)	12.9 to 60.3 (range of individual sites)	2025	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Household Plumbing Contaminants							
Copper (ppm) Round 1 sites exceeding action level 0	AL = 1.3	1.3	0.079 (90^{th} percentile)	0.007 to 0.249	Jun-25	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead (ppb) Round 1 sites exceeding action level 0	AL = 15	0	3 (90^{th} percentile)	0 to 11	Jun-25	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Other Constituents							
Turbidity (NTU) TT * Representative samples	**Allowable Levels**		**Highest Single Measurement**	**Lowest Monthly %**	**Violation**	**Likely Source of Turbidity**	
Turbidity is a measure of the clarity of the water and not a contaminant.	No more than 1 NTU* Less than 0.3 NTU in 95% of monthly samples		0.061	100	No	Soil runoff	

	Average	**Range of Detection**
Fluoride (added for dental health)	0.8	0.69 to 1.04

Regulated Contaminant Test Results - Glasgow Plant A (A); Glasgow Plant B (B); Edmonson County Plant B (E)								
Contaminant [code] (units)	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Source**	**Report Level**	**Range of Detection**	**Date of Sample**	**Violation**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Barium [1010] (ppm)	2	2	A=	0.025	0.025 to 0.025	2025	No	Drilling wastes; metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
			B=	0.031	0.031 to 0.031			
			E=	0.027	0.027 to 0.027			
Fluoride [1025] (ppm)	4	4	A=	0.73	0.73 to 0.73	2025	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth
			B=	0.87	0.87 to 0.87			
			E=	0.83	0.83 to 0.83			
Nitrate [1040] (ppm)	10	10	A=	2.13	2.13 to 2.13	2025	No	Fertilizer runoff; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
			B=	2.52	2.52 to 2.52			
			E=	1.75	1.75 to 1.75			
Disinfectants/Disinfection Byproducts and Precursors								
Total Organic Carbon (ppm) (report level=lowest avg. range of monthly ratios)	TT*	N/A	A=	1.84	1.38 to 2.32	2025	No	Naturally present in environment.
			B=	2.27	1.9 to 3.03			
			E=	1.66	1 to 2.67			
*Monthly ratio is the % TOC removal achieved to the % TOC removal required. Annual average must be 1.00 or greater for compliance.								
Other Constituents								
Turbidity (NTU) TT * Representative samples	**Allowable Levels**		**Source**	**Highest Single Measurement**	**Lowest Monthly %**	**Violation**	**Likely Source of Turbidity**	
Turbidity is a measure of the clarity of the water and not a contaminant.	No more than 1 NTU* Less than 0.3 NTU in 95% monthly samples		A= B= E=	0.17 0.099 0.15	100	No	Soil runoff	

		Average	**Range of Detection**
Fluoride (added for dental health)	A=	0.8	0.72 to 0.91
	B=	0.8	0.66 to 0.95
	E=	0.70	0.5 to 0.95

Best Tasting Water

Green River Valley District won first place at a “Best Tasting Water” contest in November 2025 at a Management Conference held by the Kentucky Rural Water Association. They also won this contest in 2023 which entitled them to enter the “National Best Tasting Water” contest, held by the National Rural Water Association, in Washington, D.C. in February 2024 where they placed second in the nation. These victories are a testament to the unwavering commitment of Green River Valley Water District to delivering exceptional drinking water quality.

Attachment 3-1b

May 26, 2026
Report from WBKO 13 News
An ABC Affiliate Television Station
Bowling Green, Kentucky

Edmonson County water district receives $30 million in federal funding

State and federal leaders announce allocation for infrastructure improvements following Green River dam removal

The $30 million is set to improve the system that delivers water, with projects ranging from infrastructure updates to a modernization of the facility.

By Avery Catalano

Published: May 26, 2026 at 6:37 PM EDT

BROWNSVILLE, Ky. (WBKO) - State leaders gathered in Brownsville for the announcement of nearly $30 million allocated to the Edmonson County Water District.

Senator Mitch McConnell and Congressman Brett Guthrie made the announcement, which is the result of years of coordination between local, state and federal leaders.

McConnell said the project is an example of what can happen when lawmakers set aside politics and focus on the people they serve.

“This was an example of us all working together to do that. So don’t feel guilty about having created part of the federal deficit. You created none of it, none of it,” he said.

Funding addresses dam removal impact

The need for this funding didn’t happen overnight. Guthrie said a federal decision to remove aging dams and locks along the Green River lowered water levels and put the county’s water intake system at risk.

“The decision was to remove them from this area,” he said. “By doing that, it lowered the water level to the point where there was risk to the intake for Edmonson County Water to be able to provide water for their citizens.”

The $30 million is set to improve the system that delivers water, with projects ranging from infrastructure updates to a modernization of the facility the Edmonson County Water District uses, all aimed at expanding reliable service across the county.

“$14 million is being allocated and dedicated to the building of the new intake structure on the river at the deeper spot,” Meredith said. “$9.25 million being allocated to direct modernization and upgrades of the actual facility at the water treatment plant.”

Guthrie said the timing also matters, as population growth from nearby Bowling Green and Warren County continues pushing into this region, making reliable water service more critical than ever.

“It’s not just having people here saying thank you, but it’s actually that we can see tangible, I can see tangible results of the effort that we put in Washington, D.C. This is really going to have a great positive effect on people,” Guthrie said.

Meredith said some of the projects will begin as early as late 2026, with others expected to follow in 2027.

The Edmonson County Water District serves around 12,000 residents across the county.

GREEN RIVER VALLEY WATER DISTRICT

Case No. 2025-00329
Response to Commission Staff's Third Request for Information

Question No. 3-2

Responding Witness: John Bunnell, Chairman, Board of Commissioners

Q 3-2. **Refer to the Application, pages 25-27, paragraphs 58-59, and to KRS 74.361 and KRS 224A.300 generally:**

a. Describe how the proposed transfer is in furtherance of either of the aforementioned Kentucky statutes.

b. Describe whether Green River Valley District has considered merging with Edmonson District, Grayson County Water District, or both. If not, explain the response. If yes, provide a narrative of the outcome of these considerations.

A 3-2a. As stated in the Joint Application, page 26, paragraph 58, and page 29, paragraph 67, the proposed acquisition, while not eliminating the *existence* of a utility, **does result** in a **consolidation** of water service in **Hart County**, and will result in more cost-effective management, maintenance, and operation of water production and distribution facilities. Currently there are four (4) providers of retail water service operating in Hart County.[1] If this acquisition is approved, there will be three (3) providers of retail water service in Hart County. Green River Valley District

[1] Currently two water districts (Edmonson District and Green River Valley District) and two municipalities (the cities of Horse Cave and Munfordville) provide retail water service in Hart County.

also provides wholesale water service to the other two retail water providers in Hart County. This arrangement is expected to continue.

Further, the proposed transfer will result in the Wax WTP, a facility that is utilized to produce potable water for approximately 5,500 households in Hart and Grayson counties, being owned and operated by a water utility that has adequate staffing and resources to operate the facility in compliance with all applicable state and federal statutes and regulations. Prior to Green River Valley District assuming operation of the Wax WTP, the Kentucky Division of Water ("DOW") issued 14 Notices of Violation ("NOVs") concerning the operation of the Wax WTP from June 14, 2023 to July 18, 2024.[2] Because many of these violations involved a failure to maintain microbial treatment, numerous notices were required to be issued to customers alerting them to the possibility of contaminants in their drinking water. The repeated NOVs culminated in an Agreed Order between Edmonson District and DOW. Additionally, immediately prior to Green River Valley District assuming operation of the Wax WTP, DOW conducted a Sanitary Survey and found a Significant Deficiency in the operation of the Wax WTP because a certified water treatment plant operator was not on duty for two out of three daily shifts.[3] Finally, following an inspection conducted by the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency

[2] Copies of the NOVs were filed along with the resulting Agreed Order as **Shaw Attachment 1**, which was attached to **Exhibit 28** (Verified Written Direct Testimony of Kevin Shaw) **to the Joint Application**

[3] *See* Joint Application, Exhibit 28, **Shaw Attachment 2**.

("EPA") in March 2025, Edmonson District was notified that it was noncompliant with the federal Safe Drinking Water Act.[4]

The General Assembly set forth the following in KRS 224A.300:

> The General Assembly finds that it is necessary to encourage regionalization, consolidation, and partnerships among governmental agencies, and private parties when appropriate, with the goal of making public water and wastewater treatment secure for all Kentuckians. This is accomplished through the maximization of financial, managerial, and technical resources and the protection of source water. . . .

Green River Valley District asserts that transferring the operation of the Wax WTP and the Hart County System to Green River Valley District furthers the goal of securing access to safe, reliable, potable water to the public by transferring operation of the Wax WTP to Green River Valley District. Operating the Wax WTP in compliance with state and federal standards is absolutely necessary to maintaining long-term access to public water for those households in Hart and Grayson counties that are dependent upon water produced at this facility.

Green River Valley District has operated the Wax WTP for nearly one year under the terms of the Operating Agreement with Edmonson District. The DOW has issued **no NOVs** regarding the operation of the Wax WTP since Green River Valley

[4] Edmonson District has since resolved this issue and the letter from the EPA closing the matter is contained in Exhibit 28 to the Joint Application, Attachment 3.

District assumed its operation. Green River Valley District has sufficient staff to operate the WAX WTP. Under Green River Valley District's management, a certified water treatment plant operator is present and on-duty at the Wax WTP 24 hours a day, every day.

Records of turbidity sampling conducted at the Wax WTP indicate that the facility is now producing water containing significantly fewer suspended particles than it produced prior to Green River Valley assuming operation of the facility. Turbidity, or the level of cloudiness or haziness in water, is measured in Nephelometric Turbidity Units ("NTUs"). Turbidity does not identify *what* is suspended in the water, only the level of *concentration* of suspended particles. However, turbidity is often closely linked to microbial contamination and can be an indication of overall water treatment performance. Federal turbidity standards for drinking water produced from surface water using conventional and direct filtration systems require that 95 percent of the measurements taken each month must be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU, and no sample can exceed 1.0 NTU. In January 2024, turbidity at the Wax WTP exceeded 1.0 NTU on **five occasions**. Records of turbidity testing conducted at the Wax WTP January through May 2024 (prior to Green River Valley District operating the facility) and January through May 2026 (after Green River Valley District began operating the facility and performed a number of maintenance items) are attached to this response as **Attachment 3-2**. These records

show significantly reduced turbidity levels in the water produced at the Wax WTP. No turbidity level above 0.1 has been recorded in any sample taken January through May 2026. This is a remarkable drop in turbidity levels. From January 2024 through May 2024 turbidity exceeded 0.1 in 235 samples.

Green River Valley District also asserts the Joint Application filed in this proceeding and the one filed in companion Case No. 2025-00330[5] are products of regional cooperation, which is itself a form of partnership among agencies that maximizes the financial, managerial, and technical resources of the region. When Edmonson District explored alternatives to spending $80,000,000 to build a new water treatment plant on Nolin Lake in order to continue serving all of its customers, it engaged in conversations with neighboring water utilities including Warren County Water District, Glasgow Water Company, Grayson County Water District, Butler County Water System, and Green River Valley District.[6] These conversations were conducted in a spirit of cooperation, not competition. Because of cooperation and an open dialogue, the possibility of a solution to Edmonson District's challenges became apparent, namely Edmonson District freeing itself to focus its attention on serving its customers in Edmonson County and simultaneously ridding itself of debt

[5] *Electronic Joint Application of Grayson County Water District and Edmonson County Water District for an Order Approving the Transfer of Ownership of Edmonson County Water District's Grayson County Distribution System and an Order Authorizing the Issuance of Securities by Grayson County Water District Pursuant to the Provisions of KRS 278.020. KRS 278.300 and 807 KAR 5:001*, Case No. 2025-00330, Application (Ky. PSC Nov. 3, 2025).
[6] Joint Application, Exhibit 28, Verified Written Direct Testimony of Kevin Shaw at 6-7.

by transferring portions of its operations to other utilities. This solution ensures that customers formerly served by Edmonson District will receive water service from a utility having the financial, technical, and managerial abilities to continue providing reasonable service. Equally as important, because the proposed transfer is voluntary in nature and not forced upon any party, water service to customers of the Hart County System will be transferred to a utility with the *desire* to provide service, in addition to having the ability to do so.

This cooperation and open dialogue also led to Edmonson, Grayson, and Green River Valley Districts installing emergency interconnections so that the systems have the capability to assist one another in the case of emergencies. Regional cooperation, such as that surrounding the proposed transaction, is in the best interest of customers and helps to secure adequate supplies of drinking water for the public.

Similar to the finding upon which KRS 224A.300 was based, KRS 74.361(1) sets forth the following finding:

> The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky determines as a legislative finding of fact that reduction of the number of operating water districts in the commonwealth will be in the public interest, in that mergers of such districts will tend to eliminate wasteful duplication of costs and efforts, result in a sounder and more businesslike degree of management, and ultimately result in greater economies, less cost, and a higher degree of service to the general public; and that the public policy

> favors the merger of water districts wherever feasible.

This statute identifies "a sounder more business-like degree of management," "greater economies," and "a higher degree of service to the public" as the objectives for improving water service in Kentucky. It identifies merger as the method by which these objectives will be achieved. The Joint Applicants have proposed the acquisition of the Hart County System and the Wax WTP by Green River Valley District precisely to strengthen the financial positions of both Edmonson District and Green River Valley District and to improve service to the public. These are the same objectives discussed in KRS 74.361(1). Therefore, the proposed transfer will accomplish the objectives of KRS 74.361(1) but will employ a different method, acquisition rather than merger, to do so.

Pursuant to KRS 74.361(2) the Commission is authorized to "initiate, carry out, and complete such investigations, inquiries, and studies as may be reasonably necessary to determine the advisability as to the merger of water district." The process the Commission must follow when investigating the feasibility of a merger of water districts is set forth in subsequent provisions of the statute and includes conducting a study and drafting a written feasibility report prior to proposing a merger and conducting a formal hearing on the matter. The Commission **has not**

initiated any merger investigation involving Green River Valley District, Edmonson District, or Grayson District.

However, these utilities have studied their own strengths and vulnerabilities, have engaged in open and frank discussion with one another, and have developed a plan that will improve compliance with water quality standards, ensure that adequate supplies of potable water remain available to the public, and that the financial positions of each utility will be enhanced. As provided in KRS 74.361(10), acquisitions such as the one proposed in this proceeding are not prohibited or limited in any way by the Commission's authority to cause mergers of water districts. It is understandable that the General Assembly would not place constraints on acquisitions such as the one proposed in this proceeding, given that the objectives of KRS 74.361(1) can be accomplished through them.

A3-2b. Green River Valley District has not considered merging with Edmonson District or with Grayson District. Green River Valley District has not been faced with any operational challenge that merger with another utility would address. As mentioned in the Written Direct Testimony of Kevin Shaw, Edmonson, Grayson, and Green River Valley Districts once explored the option of combining resources to build a 15 million gallon per day water treatment plant, new storage tanks and pump stations, and adequate transmission lines to provide water to the

three districts from the water treatment plant.[7] However, the estimated cost to construct this project was approximately $300,000,000, which was beyond the combined resources of the three utilities.

The Boards of Commissioners and management staff serving Edmonson, Grayson, and Green River Valley Water Districts carefully considered the transfers proposed in this proceeding and in its companion proceeding. Each utility has conducted its due diligence, sought the advice and input of qualified professionals, and now desires to close the transaction, and move forward in serving its customers.

[7] Joint Application, Exhibit 28, Verified Written Direct Testimony of Kevin Shaw at 7.

Attachment 3-2

Turbidity Sampling

Wax January 2024

KY DIVISION OF WATER - DRINKING WATER BRANCH

REATMENT PLANT - MONTHLY OPERATING REPORT

PWS ID : 0310114

TURBIDITY REPORT — PLANT ID: B

APPLICABLE TO ALL PLANTS WITH FILTRATION

Report Period (MM/Y 45292 — PAGE:

e: edmonson county water district wax plant — 8 OF 11

Hours Pla Operated	# of Turbidity Samples F	Mid - 4 am	4 am - 8 a	8 am - No	Noon - 4 p	4 pm - 8 p	8 pm - Mic	Daily Maximum
21	6	0.11	0.08	0.09	0.11	0.12	0.1	0.120
22	6	0.1	0.09	0.1	0.1	0.13	0.14	0.140
18.5	5	0.13	0.09	0.11	0.1	0.11	0.1	0.130
21.5	6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.11	0.13	0.13	0.130
18.5	5	0.13	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.11	0.130
19	5	0.11	0.09	0.11	0.12	0.1	0.08	0.120
19	5	0.1	0.08	0.07	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.100
19	5	0.1	0.09	0.11	0.12	0.11	0.1	0.120
19.5	5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.120
21	6	0.11	0.13	0.13	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.140
19	5	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.11	0.13	0.130
21.5	6	0.13	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.11	0.12	0.130
22	6	0.13	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.11	0.13	0.130
19	5	0.13	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.140
19	5	0.1	0.09	0.1	0.12	0.12	0.1	0.120
24	6	0.11	0.13	0.14	0.14	0.13	0.13	0.140
24	6	0.13	0.14	0.14	0.13	0.14	0.14	0.140
24	6	0.14	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.14	0.14	0.150
24	6	0.14	0.14	0.13	0.13	0.14	0.15	0.150
24	6	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.06	0.08	0.1	0.100
24	6	0.08	0.09	0.07	0.11	0.09	0.1	0.110
24	6	0.06	0.06	0.1	0.1	0.13	0.13	0.130
24	6	0.13	0.14	0.14	0.1	0.11	0.12	0.140
24	6	0.11	0.13	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.1	0.130
24	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.000
24	6	-	-	-	-	5	4.5	5.000
24	6	-	-	-	-	9.7	9.7	9.700
24	6	0.46	0.58	0.6	0.5	0.43	0.46	0.600
18	5	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.25	0.25	0.14	0.250
19	5	-	0.6	-	-	1.1	0.14	1.100
24	6	0.03	0.5	0.3	0.22	0.22	-	0.500
672.5	175			TOTAL # OF TURBIDITY SAMPLES			168	9.700

ISING EITHER CONVENTIONAL or DIRECT FI Y

of filtration besides slow sand)

of samples exceeding 0.1 NTU 108 0.3 NTU 13 1 NTU 5

For slow sand filtration, the number of sa 1 NTU 5 NTU

he "Number of Turbidity Samples Required" is the number of hours the plant operated divided by 4 rounded next whole number.

at the above turbidity readings were taken every 4 hours during plant operation and in the time frames noted above.

45324

Signature of Principal Executive Officer or Authorized Agent — Date

Wax January 2026

						PWS ID :	03010114						
	TURBIDITY REPORT					PLANT ID:	B						
	APPLICABLE TO ALL PLANTS WITH FILTRATION												
					Report Period (MM/Y		46055		PAGE:				
PWS Name:		Wax Water Treatment Plant							8 OF 11				
DAY	Hours Pla	# of Turbidity							Daily				
	Operated	Samples F	Mid - 4 am	4 am - 8 a	8 am - No	Noon - 4 p	4 pm - 8 p	8 pm - Mic	Maximum				
1	24	6	0.03	0.026	0.033	0.024	0.058	0.036	0.058				
2	24	6	0.026	0.026	0.026	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.026				
3	24	6	0.025	0.025	0.027	0.027	0.023	0.023	0.027				
4	24	6	0.025	0.025	0.026	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.026				
5	24	6	0.023	0.023	0.023	0.023	0.023	0.023	0.023				
6	24	6	0.036	0.032	0.032	0.032	0.03	0.029	0.036				
7	24	6	0.032	0.032	0.031	0.031	0.031	0.031	0.032				
8	24	6	0.026	0.054	0.045	0.038	0.037	0.041	0.054				
9	24	6	0.036	0.032	0.03	0.033	0.031	0.03	0.036				
10	24	6	0.03	0.037	0.034	0.04	0.033	0.032	0.04				
11	24	6	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.034	0.035	0.035				
12	24	6	0.031	0.031	0.031	0.031	0.034	0.034	0.034				
13	24	6	0.034	0.035	0.032	0.033	0.031	0.029	0.035				
14	24	6	0.029	0.029	0.029	0.037	0.028	0.032	0.037				
15	24	6	0.037	0.034	0.031	0.03	0.034	0.033	0.037				
16	24	6	0.033	0.032	0.03	0.035	0.032	0.0328	0.035				
17	24	6	0.03	0.028	0.029	0.033	0.03	0.032	0.033				
18	24	6	0.031	0.031	0.031	0.03	0.035	0.03	0.035				
19	24	6	0.031	0.03	0.031	0.035	0.033	0.033	0.035				
20	24	6	0.032	0.033	0.033	0.033	0.032	0.033	0.033				
21	24	6	0.039	0.032	0.034	0.039	0.033	0.031	0.039				
22	24	6	0.033	0.033	0.035	0.039	0.031	0.034	0.039				
23	24	6	0.045	0.032	0.03	0.033	0.03	0.03	0.045				
24	24	6	0.03	0.032	0.032	0.032	0.059	0.062	0.062				
25	24	6	0.054	0.052	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.054				
26	24	6	0.05	0.049	0.049	0.051	0.051	0.051	0.051				
27	24	6	0.054	0.053	0.052	0.054	0.05	0.047	0.054				
28	24	6	0.056	0.058	0.061	0.06	0.049	0.049	0.061				
29	24	6	0.05	0.049	0.05	0.049	0.054	0.051	0.054				
30	24	6	0.051	0.048	0.046	0.042	0.047	0.047	0.051				
31	24	6	0.046	0.045	0.046	0.045	0.045	0.044	0.046				
Total	744	186			TOTAL # OF TURBIDITY SAMPLES			186	0.062				
ARE YOU USING EITHER CONVENTIONAL or DIRECT FI					Y								
(Any type of filtration besides slow sand)													
Number of samples exceeding			0.1 NTU	0	0.3 NTU	0	1 NTU	0					
	For slow sand filtration, the number of sa				1 NTU		5 NTU						
*NOTE: The "Number of Turbidity Samples Required" is the number of hours the plant operated divided by 4 rounded													
up to the next whole number.													
I certify that the above turbidity readings were taken every 4 hours during plant operation and in the time frames noted above.													
	Christopher Jewell						46055						
	Signature of Principal Executive Officer or Authorized Agent						Date						

Wax February 2024

						PWS ID :	0310114			
	TURBIDITY REPORT					PLANT ID:	B			
	APPLICABLE TO ALL PLANTS WITH FILTRATION									
					Report Period (MM/Y		45323		PAGE:	
PWS Name:		edmonson county water district wax plant							8 OF 11	
DAY	Hours Pla	# of Turbidity							Daily	
	Operated	Samples F	Mid - 4 am	4 am - 8 a	8 am - No	Noon - 4 p	4 pm - 8 p	8 pm - Mic	Maximum	
1	19	5	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.11	0.15	0.15	0.150	
2	12	3	-	-	-	0.17	0.18	0.13	0.180	
3	19.5	5	0.21	-	0.14	0.13	0.16	0.12	0.210	
4	18.5	5	0.1	0.1	0.09	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.100	
5	18.5	5	0.1	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.03	0.04	0.100	
6	21	6	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.050	
7	21	6	0.06		0.06	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.060	
8	19.3	5	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.07	0.070	
9	16	4	-	-	0.11	0.07	0.06	0.07	0.110	
10	18.5	5	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.060	
11	18.5	5	0.06	0.08	0.1	0.09	0.1	0.09	0.100	
12	4	1	0.09	0.1	0.11	0.13	0.192	-	0.192	
13	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	0.29	0.290	
14	24	6	0.21	0.18	0.18	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.500	
15	12	3	-	-	0.29	0.31	0.3	-	0.310	
16	12	3	-	-	-	0.18	0.15	0.15	0.180	
17	12	3	0.17	-	0.14	0.13	0.12	0.1	0.170	
18	19	5	0.08	0.1	0.11	0.11	0.09	0.08	0.110	
19	19	5	0.08	0.09	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.09	0.100	
20	19	5	0.09	0.1	0.09	0.09	0.1	0.1	0.100	
21	18	5		0.1	0.12	0.09	0.12	0.14	0.140	
22	19	5		0.08	0.07	0.1	0.1	0.08	0.100	
23	17	5		0.09	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.08	0.090	
24	17	5	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.080	
25	18.5	5	0.08	0.07	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.09	0.090	
26	18	5	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.1	0.12	0.06	0.120	
27	17.5	5	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.08	0.090	
28	12.2	4		0.08	0.08	0.06	0.08	0.07	0.080	
29	18.25	5	-	0.15	0.15	0.13	0.13	0.11	0.150	
30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.000	
31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.000	
Total	482.25	130			TOTAL # OF TURBIDITY SAMPLES			149	0.500	
ARE YOU USING EITHER CONVENTIONAL or DIRECT FI					Y					
(Any type of filtration besides slow sand)										
Number of samples exceeding			0.1 NTU	46	0.3 NTU	4	1 NTU	0		
	For slow sand filtration, the number of sa				1 NTU		5 NTU			
*NOTE: The "Number of Turbidity Samples Required" is the number of hours the plant operated divided by 4 rounded										
up to the next whole number.										
I certify that the above turbidity readings were taken every 4 hours during plant operation and in the time frames noted above.										
	Signature of Principal Executive Officer or Authorized Agent						Date			
KENTUCKY DIVISION OF WATER - DRINKING WATER BRANCH										
WATER TREATMENT PLANT - MONTHLY OPERATING REPORT										

Wax February 2026

						PWS ID :	03010114			
	TURBIDITY REPORT					PLANT ID:	B			
	APPLICABLE TO ALL PLANTS WITH FILTRATION									
					Report Period (MM/Y		46079		PAGE:	
PWS Name:		Wax Water Treatment Plant							8 OF 11	
DAY	Hours Pla	# of Turbidity							Daily	
	Operated	Samples F	Mid - 4 am	4 am - 8 a	8 am - No	Noon - 4 p	4 pm - 8 p	8 pm - Mic	Maximum	
1	24	6	0.044	0.044	0.048	0.045	0.055	0.053	0.055	
2	24	6	0.048	0.048	0.047	0.048	0.049	0.048	0.049	
3	24	6	0.057	0.045	0.044	0.049	0.045	0.045	0.057	
4	24	6	0.042	0.044	0.044	0.06	0.046	0.046	0.060	
5	24	6	0.047	0.043	0.04	0.04	0.039	0.04	0.047	
6	24	6	0.037	0.047	0.041	0.042	0.043	0.045	0.047	
7	24	6	0.045	0.048	0.05	0.047	0.045	0.046	0.050	
8	24	6	0.045	0.038	0.037	0.037	0.038	0.038	0.045	
9	24	6	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.042	0.04	0.043	0.043	
10	24	6	0.037	0.061	0.047	0.043	0.051	0.044	0.061	
11	19	5	0.058	0.056	0.058	0	0.059	0.082	0.082	
12	24	6	0.082	0.054	0.05	0.038	0.035	0.034	0.082	
13	24	6	0.034	0.033	0.038	0.042	0.04	0.04	0.042	
14	24	6	0.04	0.038	0.039	0.038	0.037	0.037	0.040	
15	24	6	0.034	0.033	0.038	0.035	0.036	0.038	0.038	
16	24	6	0.036	0.031	0.033	0.035	0.036	0.03	0.036	
17	24	6	0.032	0.033	0.034	0.035	0.033	0.03	0.035	
18	24	6	0.032	0.037	0.039	0.035	0.034	0.038	0.039	
19	20	5	0.038	0.038	0.044	0	0.031	0.051	0.051	
20	23	6	0.047	0.042	0.042	0.045	0.049	0.034	0.049	
21	24	6	0.04	0.042	0.042	0.033	0.029	0.034	0.042	
22	24	6	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.036	0.035	0.04	0.040	
23	24	6	0.04	0.04	0.035	0.028	0.033	0.032	0.040	
24	24	6	0.028	0.03	0.033	0.04	0.027	0.028	0.040	
25	24	6	0.027	0.028	0.027	0.039	0.034	0.025	0.039	
26	24	6	0.026	0.026	0.026	0.025	0.028	0.03	0.030	
27	24	6	0.025	0.025	0.024	0.036	0.031	0.033	0.036	
28	24	6	0.026	0.036	0.03	0.039	0.045	0.04	0.045	
29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.000	
30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.000	
31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.000	
Total	662	166			TOTAL # OF TURBIDITY SAMPLES			166	0.082	
ARE YOU USING EITHER CONVENTIONAL or DIRECT FI					Y					
(Any type of filtration besides slow sand)										
Number of samples exceeding			0.1 NTU	0	0.3 NTU	0	1 NTU	0		
	For slow sand filtration, the number of sa				1 NTU		5 NTU			
*NOTE: The "Number of Turbidity Samples Required" is the number of hours the plant operated divided by 4 rounded										
up to the next whole number.										
I certify that the above turbidity readings were taken every 4 hours during plant operation and in the time frames noted above.										
	Christopher Jewell						46083			
	Signature of Principal Executive Officer or Authorized Agent						Date			

Wax March 2024

						PWS ID :	0310114			
	TURBIDITY REPORT					PLANT ID:	B			
	APPLICABLE TO ALL PLANTS WITH FILTRATION									
					Report Period (MM/Y		45352		PAGE:	
PWS Name:		EDMONSON COUNTY WATER DISTRICT WAX PLANT							8 OF 11	
DAY	Hours Pla	# of Turbidity							Daily	
	Operated	Samples F	Mid - 4 am	4 am - 8 a	8 am - No	Noon - 4 p	4 pm - 8 p	8 pm - Mic	Maximum	
1	14	4	-	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.150	
2	19	5	0.14	-	0.14	0.13	0.15	0.14	0.150	
3	18.5	5	0.12	-	0.1	0.1	0.08	0.08	0.120	
4	17.5	5		0.08	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.06	0.080	
5	17.5	5	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.070	
6	18.5	5	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.070	
7	19	5	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.070	
8	20	5	0.06	0.07	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.070	
9	24	6	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.070	
10	20	5	0.06	0.09	0.09	-	0.1	0.1	0.100	
11	20	5	0.1	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.06	0.100	
12	20	5	0.06	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.04	0.080	
13	20	5	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.040	
14	24	6	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.040	
15	18	5	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.070	
16	18	5	0.07	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.070	
17	18	5	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.11	0.12	0.120	
18	17	5	-	0.28	0.19	0.21	0.14	0.14	0.280	
19	16	4	-	-	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.080	
20	18	5	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.080	
21	18	5	0.07	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.070	
22	18	5	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.060	
23	18	5	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.050	
24	17	5		0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.050	
25	18	5	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.060	
26	18	5		0.06	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.060	
27	10	3	0.05	-	-	0.1	0.07	0.06	0.100	
28	14	4	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.060	
29	14	4	0.06	-	0.05	0.07	0.05	0.05	0.070	
30	18	5	0.15	-	-	0.07	0.05	0.05	0.150	
31	14	4	0.05	-	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.050	
Total	554	150	-	-	TOTAL # OF TURBIDITY SAMPLES			170	0.280	
ARE YOU USING EITHER CONVENTIONAL or DIRECT FI					Y					
(Any type of filtration besides slow sand)										
Number of samples exceeding			0.1 NTU	19	0.3 NTU	0	1 NTU	0		
	For slow sand filtration, the number of sa				1 NTU		5 NTU			
*NOTE: The "Number of Turbidity Samples Required" is the number of hours the plant operated divided by 4 rounded										
up to the next whole number.										
I certify that the above turbidity readings were taken every 4 hours during plant operation and in the time frames noted above.										
	Signature of Principal Executive Officer or Authorized Agent						Date			

Wax March 2026

						PWS ID :	KY0310114				
	TURBIDITY REPORT					PLANT ID:	B				
	APPLICABLE TO ALL PLANTS WITH FILTRATION										
					Report Period (MM/Y		46114		PAGE:		
PWS Name:		Wax Water Treatment Plant							8 OF 11		
DAY	Hours Pla	# of Turbidity							Daily		
	Operated	Samples F	Mid - 4 am	4 am - 8 a	8 am - No	Noon - 4 p	4 pm - 8 p	8 pm - Mic	Maximum		
1	24	6	0.042	0.038	0.034	0.036	0.031	0.03	0.042		
2	24	6	0.03	0.027	0.03	0.027	0.029	0.027	0.030		
3	24	6	0.03	0.028	0.029	0.027	0.029	0.034	0.034		
4	24	6	0.038	0.034	0.037	0.042	0.036	0.034	0.042		
5	24	6	0.029	0.034	0.03	0.035	0.03	0.031	0.035		
6	24	6	0.033	0.031	0.034	0.034	0.032	0.044	0.044		
7	24	6	0.031	0.039	0.036	0.034	0.03	0.036	0.039		
8	24	6	0.041	0.037	0.084	0.062	0.053	0.063	0.084		
9	24	6	0.049	0.057	0.052	0.045	0.038	0.034	0.057		
10	24	6	0.035	0.035	0.034	0.042	0.039	0.044	0.044		
11	24	6	0.042	0.039	0.034	0.037	0.045	0.042	0.045		
12	24	6	0.041	0.039	0.043	0.05	0.04	0.051	0.051		
13	24	6	0.046	0.04	0.036	0.036	0.043	0.045	0.046		
14	24	6	0.046	0.045	0.036	0.04	0.04	0.037	0.046		
15	24	6	0.041	0.037	0.039	0.04	0.04	0.039	0.041		
16	24	6	0.045	0.043	0.037	0.06	0.045	0.051	0.060		
17	24	6	0.04	0.037	0.034	0.04	0.036	0.038	0.040		
18	24	6	0.046	0.038	0.037	0.039	0.036	0.032	0.046		
19	24	6	0.041	0.045	0.042	0.041	0.049	0.053	0.053		
20	24	6	0.06	0.045	0.04	0.039	0.039	0.039	0.060		
21	24	6	0.037	0.035	0.031	0.044	0.043	0.041	0.044		
22	24	6	0.058	0.058	0.052	0.046	0.041	0.038	0.058		
23	24	6	0.039	0.035	0.041	0.032	0.04	0.035	0.041		
24	24	6	0.03	0.035	0.04	0.034	0.042	0.036	0.042		
25	24	6	0.037	0.032	0.036	0.041	0.027	0.027	0.041		
26	24	6	0.029	0.034	0.043	0.047	0.038	0.046	0.047		
27	24	6	0.049	0.032	0.045	0.038	0.033	0.028	0.049		
28	24	6	0.035	0.028	0.029	0.025	0.031	0.035	0.035		
29	24	6	0.037	0.035	0.033	0.035	0.035	0.032	0.037		
30	24	6	0.04	0.045	0.043	0.037	0.041	0.036	0.045		
31	24	6	0.035	0.036	0.043	0.041	0.04	0.04	0.043		
Total	744	186			TOTAL # OF TURBIDITY SAMPLES			186	0.084		
ARE YOU USING EITHER CONVENTIONAL or DIRECT FI					Y						
(Any type of filtration besides slow sand)											
Number of samples exceeding			0.1 NTU	0	0.3 NTU	0	1 NTU	0			
	For slow sand filtration, the number of sa				1 NTU		5 NTU				
*NOTE: The "Number of Turbidity Samples Required" is the number of hours the plant operated divided by 4 rounded											
up to the next whole number.											
I certify that the above turbidity readings were taken every 4 hours during plant operation and in the time frames noted above.											
	Christopher Jewell						46114				
	Signature of Principal Executive Officer or Authorized Agent						Date				

Wax April 2024

TURBIDITY REPORT

PWS ID : 0310114
PLANT ID: B

APPLICABLE TO ALL PLANTS WITH FILTRATION

Report Period (MM/YYYY): 04/2024

PWS Name: Edmonson County Water District Wax Plant

DAY	Hours Plant Operated	# of Turbidity Samples Required*	Mid - 4 am	4 am - 8 am	8 am - Noon	Noon - 4 pm	4 pm - 8 pm	8 pm - Mid	Daily Maximum
1	15.0	4	-	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.050
2	16.0	4	-	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.01	0.050
3	14.0	4	-	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.060
4	14.0	4	-	0.07	0.08	0.07	0.08	0.05	0.080
5	18.0	5	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.09	0.090
6	18.0	5	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.080
7	17.0	5	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.080
8	17.0	5	-	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.10	0.100
9	16.0	4	-	-	0.08	0.09	0.08	0.07	0.090
10	13.0	4	0.08	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.100
11	14.0	4	-	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.07	0.100
12	14.0	4	0.07	0.19	-	-	-	0.23	0.230
13	14.5	4	0.19	0.14	-	-	0.09	0.09	0.190
14	14.5	4	-	0.08	0.09	0.10	0.12	0.11	0.120
15	15.5	4	0.12	0.06	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.03	0.120
16	16.0	4	0.10	0.09	0.07	0.07	0.05	0.05	0.100
17	14.0	4	0.07	0.08	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.080
18	17.0	5	-	0.08	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.080
19	16.0	4	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.050
20	16.0	4	-	-	0.05	0.04	0.06	0.05	0.060
21	17.0	5	-	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.070
22	16.0	4	-	0.08	0.08	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.080
23	16.0	4	-	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.07	-	0.070
24	19.5	5	-	0.05	0.06	-	0.05	0.05	0.060
25	13.0	4	0.05	0.06	-	-	0.10	0.07	0.100
26	16.5	5	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.070
27	20.0	5	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.080
28	20.0	5	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.080
29	18.0	5	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.09	0.10	0.09	0.100
30	18.0	5	0.10	0.12	0.11	0.13	0.09	0.09	0.130
31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.000
Total	483.5	132					TOTAL # OF TURBIDITY SAMPLES TAKEN --	155	0.230

ARE YOU USING EITHER CONVENTIONAL or DIRECT FILTRATION? (Y/N) Y
(Any type of filtration besides slow sand)

Number of samples exceeding ----> 0.1 NTU 10 0.3 NTU 0 1 NTU 0

For slow sand filtration, the number of samples exceeding ---> 1 NTU _____ 5 NTU _____

*NOTE: The "Number of Turbidity Samples Required" is the number of hours the plant operated divided by 4 rounded up to the next whole number.

I certify that the above turbidity readings were taken every 4 hours during plant operation and in the time frames noted above.

Marvin Sallee — Signature of Principal Executive Officer or Authorized Agent

5/6/24 — Date

Wax April 2026

PWS ID : 03010114

TURBIDITY REPORT **PLANT ID:** B

APPLICABLE TO ALL PLANTS WITH FILTRATION **Report Period (MM/YYYY):** 04/2026 **PAGE:** 8 OF 11

PWS Name: Wax Water Treatment Plant

DAY	Hours Plant Operated	# of Turbidity Samples Required*	Mid - 4 am	4 am - 8 am	8 am - Noon	Noon - 4 pm	4 pm - 8 pm	8 pm - Mid	Daily Maximum
1	24.0	6	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.051
2	24.0	6	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.049
3	24.0	6	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.054
4	24.0	6	0.05	0.06	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.089
5	24.0	6	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.060
6	24.0	6	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.046
7	24.0	6	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.054
8	24.0	6	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.08	0.07	0.06	0.077
9	24.0	6	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.065
10	24.0	6	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.03	0.06	0.062
11	24.0	6	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.064
12	24.0	6	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.058
13	24.0	6	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.07	0.066
14	24.0	6	0.07	0.08	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.04	0.080
15	24.0	6	0.05	0.06	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.059
16	24.0	6	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.052
17	24.0	6	0.05	0.05	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.049
18	24.0	6	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.03	0.049
19	24.0	6	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.04	0.04	0.061
20	24.0	6	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.059
21	24.0	6	0.04	0.05	0.03	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.060
22	24.0	6	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.064
23	24.0	6	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.064
24	24.0	6	0.06	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.058
25	24.0	6	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.031
26	24.0	6	0.06	0.04	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.067
27	24.0	6	0.05	0.07	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.074
28	24.0	6	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.059
29	24.0	6	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.052
30	24.0	6	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.04	0.03	0.05	0.055
31	0.0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.000
Total	720.0	180				TOTAL # OF TURBIDITY SAMPLES TAKEN --		180	0.089

ARE YOU USING EITHER CONVENTIONAL or DIRECT FILTRATION? (Y Y

(Any type of filtration besides slow sand)

Number of samples exceeding ----> 0.1 NTU 0 **0.3 NTU** 0 **1 NTU** 0

For slow sand filtration, the number of samples exceeding ---> 1 NTU _____ **5 NTU** _____

***NOTE: The "Number of Turbidity Samples Required" is the number of hours the plant operated divided by 4 rounded up to the next whole number.**

I certify that the above turbidity readings were taken every 4 hours during plant operation and in the time frames noted above.

Christopher Jewell — Signature of Principal Executive Officer or Authorized Agent

5/5/26 — Date

Wax May 2024

PWS ID : 0310114

TURBIDITY REPORT — **PLANT ID:** B

APPLICABLE TO ALL PLANTS WITH FILTRATION — **Report Period (MM/YYYY):** 05/2024 — **PAGE:** 8 OF 11

PWS Name: edmonson county water district wax plant

DAY	Hours Plant Operated	# of Turbidity Samples Required*	Mid - 4 am	4 am - 8 am	8 am - Noon	Noon - 4 pm	4 pm - 8 pm	8 pm - Mid	Daily Maximum
1	18.3	5	-	0.09	0.08	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.090
2	21.0	6	-	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.12	0.17	0.170
3	18.0	5	-	0.13	0.13	0.11	0.10	0.10	0.130
4	19.0	5	-	0.12	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.120
5	19.0	5	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.07	0.08	0.07	0.080
6	20.5	6	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.10	0.11	0.10	0.110
7	18.0	5	0.14	-	0.17	0.12	0.12	0.11	0.170
8	18.0	5	0.10	0.13	0.10	0.13	0.13	0.14	0.140
9	24.0	6	-	0.09	0.12	0.12	0.15	-	0.150
10	24.0	6	-	0.88	0.89	0.68	0.38	0.22	0.889
11	24.0	6	0.18	0.16	0.39	-	0.11	0.09	0.390
12	24.0	6	0.07	0.08	0.14	0.13	0.08	0.08	0.140
13	21.5	6	0.15	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.14	0.150
14	18.0	5	0.11	0.10	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.110
15	16.0	4	0.08	0.08	0.06	0.06	0.08	0.07	0.080
16	16.0	4	0.08	0.09	0.11	0.07	0.05	0.06	0.110
17	17.0	5	-	0.07	0.09	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.090
18	21.0	6	0.04	0.05	0.08	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.080
19	21.0	6	0.04	0.04	0.08	0.09	0.06	0.07	0.090
20	19.0	5	-	0.09	0.37	0.05	0.05	0.09	0.370
21	20.0	5	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.11	0.11	0.09	0.110
22	19.5	5	0.07	0.09	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.090
23	19.5	5	0.06	0.08	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.080
24	19.5	5	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.050
25	19.0	5	0.05	0.06	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.060
26	18.0	5	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.09	0.08	0.090
27	20.0	5	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.070
28	24.0	6	0.10	0.09	0.05	0.10	0.08	-	0.100
29	21.0	6	-	0.52	0.21	0.19	0.26	0.21	0.520
30	21.0	6	0.19	0.14	0.10	0.16	0.37	0.39	0.390
31	20.0	5	-	0.27	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.09	0.270
Total	618.8	165				TOTAL # OF TURBIDITY SAMPLES TAKEN --		172	0.889

ARE YOU USING EITHER CONVENTIONAL or DIRECT FILTRATION? (Y Y

(Any type of filtration besides slow sand)

Number of samples exceeding ----> 0.1 NTU 52 **0.3 NTU** 9 **1 NTU** 0

For slow sand filtration, the number of samples exceeding ---> 1 NTU **5 NTU**

***NOTE: The "Number of Turbidity Samples Required" is the number of hours the plant operated divided by 4 rounded up to the next whole number.**

I certify that the above turbidity readings were taken every 4 hours during plant operation and in the time frames noted above.

Marvin Sallee — 6/3/24

Signature of Principal Executive Officer or Authorized Agent — Date

Wax May 2026

PWS ID : 0

TURBIDITY REPORT **PLANT ID:** 0

APPLICABLE TO ALL PLANTS WITH FILTRATION **Report Period (MM/YYYY):** 01/1900 **PAGE:** 8 OF 11

PWS Name: Wax Water Treatment Plant

DAY	Hours Plant Operated	# of Turbidity Samples Required*	Mid - 4 am	4 am - 8 am	8 am - Noon	Noon - 4 pm	4 pm - 8 pm	8 pm - Mid	Daily Maximum
1	24.0	6	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.056
2	24.0	6	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.054
3	24.0	6	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.09	0.06	0.085
4	24.0	6	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.057
5	24.0	6	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.055
6	24.0	6	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.045
7	24.0	6	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.048
8	24.0	6	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.050
9	24.0	6	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.060
10	24.0	6	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.057
11	24.0	6	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.054
12	24.0	6	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.077
13	24.0	6	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.070
14	24.0	6	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.072
15	24.0	6	0.06	0.08	0.06	0.09	0.08	0.07	0.085
16	24.0	6	0.06	0.06	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.06	0.088
17	24.0	6	0.08	0.09	0.08	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.090
18	24.0	6	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.059
19	24.0	6	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.078
20	24.0	6	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.060
21	24.0	6	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.038
22	24.0	6	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.046
23	24.0	6	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.046
24	24.0	6	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.040
25	24.0	6	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.064
26	24.0	6	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.038
27	24.0	6	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.046
28	24.0	6	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.055
29	0.0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.000
30	0.0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.000
31	0.0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.000
Total	672.0	168				TOTAL # OF TURBIDITY SAMPLES TAKEN --		165	0.090

ARE YOU USING EITHER CONVENTIONAL or DIRECT FILTRATION? (Y Y

(Any type of filtration besides slow sand)

Number of samples exceeding ----> 0.1 NTU 0 **0.3 NTU** 0 **1 NTU** 0

For slow sand filtration, the number of samples exceeding ---> 1 NTU _____ **5 NTU** _____

***NOTE: The "Number of Turbidity Samples Required" is the number of hours the plant operated divided by 4 rounded up to the next whole number.**

I certify that the above turbidity readings were taken every 4 hours during plant operation and in the time frames noted above.

Signature of Principal Executive Officer or Authorized Agent

Date